



DESDEMONA. — After Cabanel.



# STANDARD RAILWAY TIME.

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## Intercolonial — 60th Meridian.

All places east of *Maine* and *Quebec*.

## Eastern — 75th Meridian.

*Canada*, between *Quebec* and *Detroit*—*U. S.*, east of *Buffalo, N. Y.*; *Pittsburg, Pa.*; *Wheeling* and *Huntington, W. Va.*; *Bristol, Tenn.*; *Charlotte, N. C.*, and *Augusta, Ga.*

## Central — 90th Meridian.

West from “Eastern” limits, as above, to *Broadview, Canada*; to the *Missouri River*, in *Dakota*; *North Platte* and *McCook, Neb.*; *Wallace* and *Dodge City, Kansas*; *Toyah* and *Sanderson, Texas*.

## Mountain — 105th Meridian.

West from “Central” limits to *Heron, Montana*; *Ogden, Utah*; *Needles* and *Yuma, Arizona*.

## Pacific — 120th Meridian.

West from “Mountain” limits to coast.

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## ALMANAC TIME IS LOCAL TIME.

SUN time is, necessarily, the standard for Almanac calculations, because it gives, by a few chosen parallels of latitude, proper figures for all places on such lines—the march of the sun westward bringing the same hour regularly to each place to meet the phenomena.

Any Almanac calculations based on “railroad” time would have to be changed for every mile, east or west, and would create absurd confusion, even if practicable.

When the difference between the “standard” and local time is known, there is no trouble in adding to or taking so much from the ALMANAC time, to bring it to “standard.”

Almanacs and almanac time are more than ever before necessary, on account of this change of time for ordinary purposes of daily life.

THE  
WASHINGTON OBSERVER  
ANNUAL

FOR  
THE YEAR 1886.

WITH TABLES  
CALCULATED FOR  
THIS LATITUDE.



ILLUSTRATED BY  
LEADING ARTISTS,  
MOSTLY AMERICAN.

CALENDAR.

1886	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1886	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1886	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	MAY.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	SEPT.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		26	27	28	29	30	..	..
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	31	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	..	1	2	3	4	5	6		..	..	1	2	3	4	5		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEB.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	JUNE.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	OCT.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	28	..	..	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	..	..	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAR.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	JULY.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	NOV.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		4	5	6	7	8	9	10		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		11	12	13	14	15	16	17		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		18	19	20	21	22	23	24		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
APRIL.	28	29	30	31	..	..	..	AUG.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	DEC.	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	2	3		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		26	27	28	29	30	31	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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WASHINGTON, PENNA.





A NEW-YEAR OFFERING.

## ECLIPSES, Etc.

In the year 1886 there will be two Eclipses.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on March 5, visible in the United States as a Partial Eclipse. This Eclipse begins at Philadelphia about half a minute before sunset ; but the first contact of the moon's limb with that of the Sun will probably be below the horizon, and will be invisible unless an unusual refraction at the horizon should reveal the contact for a short time. At New York City the Eclipse does not begin until about four minutes after sunset. At Washington, D. C., it begins about ten minutes before sunset. Farther East and North no Eclipse is visible.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on the morning of August 29, visible as a Partial Eclipse in a part of the United States. This Eclipse is not visible at Chicago, being beyond its northern limit ; nor at San Francisco, which is beyond its western limit.

### PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

*Mercury*, on January 8, before sunrise ; March 21, after sunset ; May 7, before sunrise ; July 19, after sunset ; Sept. 2, before sunrise ; Nov. 13, after sunset ; Dec. 23, before sunrise.

*Venus*, on January 13 and March 26. *Mars*, on March 6. *Jupiter*, on March 21. *Saturn*, not this year.

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

*Morning Stars*.—*Mercury*, until February 24, and from April 8 to June 11, and from August 16 to September 27, and from December 3 to the end of the year. *Venus*, from February 18 to December 2.

*Evening Stars*.—*Mercury*, from February 24 to April 8, and from June 11 to August 16, and from September 27 to December 3. *Venus*, until February 18, and from December 2 to the end of the year.

## THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins Dec. 21, 1885, at 10.27 A. M., and lasts 89 days, 12 hours and 51 minutes.

Spring begins March 20, 1886, at 11.18 P. M., and lasts 92 days, 8 hours and 15 minutes.

Summer begins June 21, 1886, at 7.33 A. M., and lasts 93 days, 14 hours and 23 minutes.

Autumn begins Sept. 22, 1886, at 9.56 P. M., and lasts 89 days, 18 hours and 16 minutes.

Winter begins Dec. 21, 1886, at 4.12 P. M.

Tropical year, 365 days, 5 hours and 45 minutes.

## CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany.....	January 6
Septuagesima Sunday.....	February 21
Sexagesima Sunday.....	" 28
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	March 7
Ash Wednesday.....	" 10
Quadragesima Sunday.....	" 14
Mid-Lent.....	April 4
Palm Sunday.....	" 18
Good Friday.....	" 23
Easter Sunday.....	" 25
Low Sunday.....	May 2
Rogation Sunday.....	" 30
Ascension Day.....	June 3
Whit Sunday, or Pentecost.....	" 13
Trinity Sunday.....	" 20
Corpus Christi.....	" 24
Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 28
Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

## CYCLES OF TIME.

Dominical Letter...	C	Solar Cycle.....	19
Epact.....	25	Roman Indiction.....	14
Golden Number....	6	Julian Period.....	6599
Dionysian Period.....			214

The year 5,647 of the Jewish Era begins September 30, 1886.

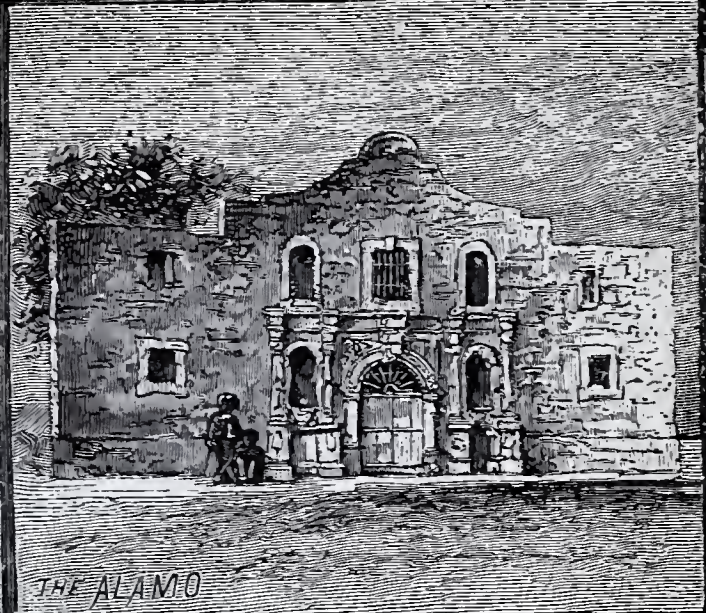
## EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, March 17, 19, 20 ; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after Whit Sunday, June 16, 18, 19 ; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after September 14, Sept. 15, 17, 18 ; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after December 13, Dec. 15, 17, 18.





SAN JOSE, MISSION.

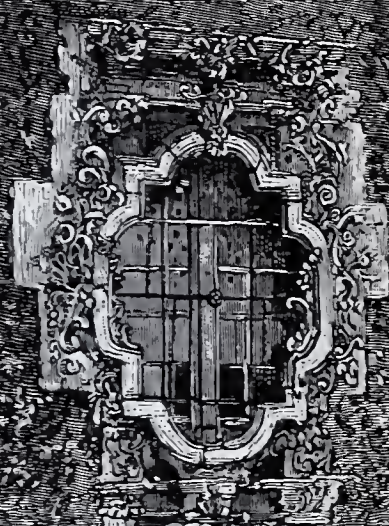


THE ALAMO



Rear View of  
MEXICAN CATHEDRAL

FROM ST. LOUIS, through Missouri and Arkansas and vast Texas to Mexico, is now an easy railroad trip, and nothing could be more interesting to the tourist than to observe the transition from the various phases of American progress to the quaint, staid rest of Mexican life. At San Antonio, rich in reminiscences and souvenirs of the struggle for Texan independence, the characteristics of both civilizations are in close contact, and the contrast is a delight to the sight seer. Here we have a new and old town dovetailed and intermixed in charm-



1st Mo. **JANUARY.** 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
1	1	2	1	Fr		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
2	2	2	2	Sa		12 3 59	7 25	4 44	3 52	
						12 4 27	7 25	4 44	4 49	
						Second Sund. aft. Christmas.				
3	3	3	3	S		12 4 55	7 25	4 45	5 42	
4	4	4	4	M		12 5 22	7 25	4 46	6 32	
5	5	5	5	Tu		12 5 49	7 25	4 47	sets.	N.
6	6	6	6	W		12 6 15	7 25	4 48	6 22	
7	7	7	7	Th		12 6 42	7 24	4 49	7 16	
8	8	8	8	Fr		12 7 7	7 24	4 50	8 12	
9	9	9	9	Sa		12 7 32	7 24	4 51	9 8	
						First Sund. aft. Epiphany.				
10	10	10	10	S		12 7 56	7 24	4 52	10 5	
11	11	11	11	M		12 8 20	7 24	4 53	11 3	
12	12	12	12	Tu		12 8 43	7 23	4 54	morn.	
13	13	13	13	W		12 9 6	7 23	4 55	0 3	1 Q.
14	14	14	14	Th		12 9 27	7 22	4 56	1 4	
15	15	15	15	Fr		12 9 49	7 22	4 57	2 7	
16	16	16	16	Sa		12 10 9	7 22	4 59	3 12	
						Second Sund. aft. Epiphany.				
17	17	17	17	S		12 10 27	7 21	5 0	4 18	
18	18	18	18	M		12 10 48	7 21	5 1	5 21	
19	19	19	19	Tu		12 11 6	7 20	5 2	6 21	
20	20	20	20	W		12 11 23	7 20	5 3	rises.	F.
21	21	21	21	Th		12 11 40	7 19	5 4	7 6	
22	22	22	22	Fr		12 11 56	7 18	5 6	8 19	
23	23	23	23	Sa		12 12 11	7 18	5 7	9 29	
						Third Sund. aft. Epiphany.				
24	24	24	24	S		12 12 26	7 17	5 8	10 37	
25	25	25	25	M		12 12 39	7 16	5 9	11 43	
26	26	26	26	Tu		12 12 52	7 15	5 10	morn.	3 Q.
27	27	27	27	W		12 13 4	7 15	5 12	0 46	
28	28	28	28	Th		12 13 15	7 14	5 13	1 46	
29	29	29	29	Fr		12 13 26	7 13	5 14	2 44	
30	30	30	30	Sa		12 13 35	7 12	5 15	3 38	
						Fourth Sund. aft. Epiphany.				
31	31	31	31	S		12 13 44	7 11	5 17	4 29	



# LATEST U. S. POSTAL REGULATIONS.

There are four classes of mail matter, divided as follows:

**FIRST CLASS.**—*a*, letters and postal cards; *b*, all matter wholly in writing (except manuscript for publication), *when accompanied by proof-sheets*, corrected or not; *c*, matter partly in print and partly in writing (certain exceptions noted below); *d*, packages so wrapped, sealed or secured that their contents cannot be readily examined. The rate of postage on mail matter of this class (except postal cards) is two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. No exception in the case of unsealed letters, or letters for delivery in this city.

**SECOND CLASS.**—Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals issued at stated intervals not exceeding three months, dated and numbered, having a list of legitimate subscribers, and not designed primarily for advertising purposes, nor for circulation free, or at nominal subscription rates. When sent by the publishers or news agents, the rate of postage is one cent per pound, payable in currency; and when sent by others, one cent for each four ounces, payable by postage stamps. The above rates apply also to foreign publications of the same character as those named above.

**THIRD CLASS.**—Printed books, pamphlets, circulars, engravings, lithographs, proof-sheets and manuscript accompanying the same, transient newspapers and periodicals (*except those belonging in the second class*), and all matter of the same general character, and not having the character of personal correspondence. Circulars produced by hektograph or similar process, or by electric pen, are rated as third class. Upon matter of this class, or on its wrapper, the sender may write his own name, preceded by the word "from;" may mark any printed passage to call attention to it; may write date, address and signature of circulars, correct typographical errors, and write on cover or blank leaf of any book or of any other printed article of the third class, a simple dedication or presentation inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. One cent for each two ounces.

**FOURTH CLASS.**—Merchandise and other articles not liable to damage other mail matter. Upon this matter the sender may write his name and address, preceded by the word "from," and may also write the quantities and names of articles inclosed. One cent for each ounce.

**UNMAILABLE.**—Liquids, poisons, explosives, ointments, pastes, fresh fruits and vegetables, animals, alive or dead; articles having an offensive odor, obscene and indecent books, prints or other like articles.

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.**—Letters and postal cards directed to a person who has removed, or is temporarily

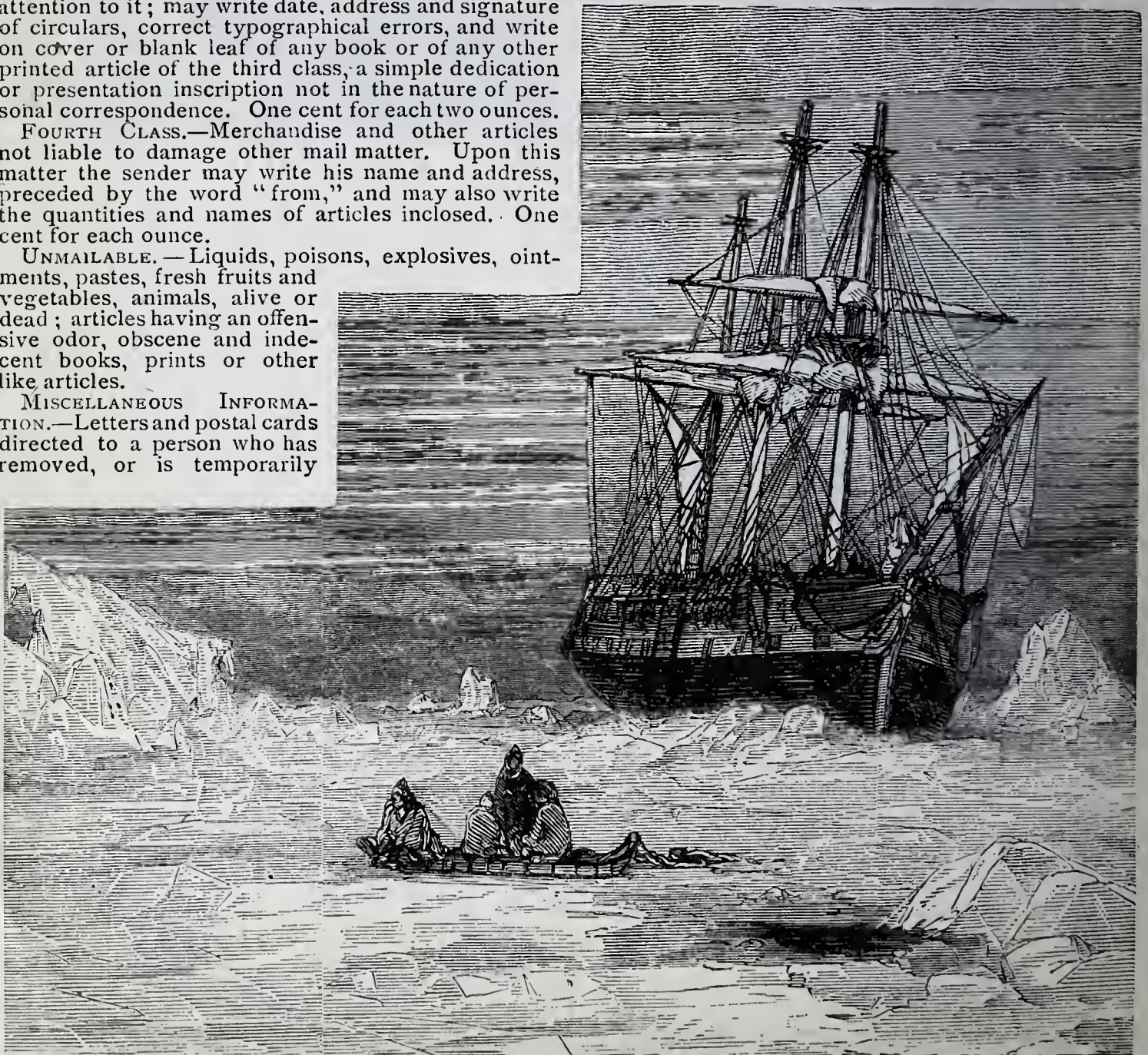
absent from his usual place of residence, will be forwarded, on his request, free of charge; but no mail matter of the second, third or fourth class can be so forwarded except charged with additional postage in full. Postal cards bearing on their face side any message or part of a message, written or printed, other than the address, are unmailable.

**FOREIGN MAILS, ETC.**—The rates of postage to the countries composing the "Universal Postal Union" are as follows: On letters, five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof—prepayment optional. Double rates are collected on delivery of unpaid or short-paid letters. On newspapers, books, pamphlets, photographs, sheet music, maps, engravings, and similar printed matter, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

**CANADA** (including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward's Island): Letters, two cents for each half ounce; books, circulars and similar printed matter, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; second-class matter, same as in the United States; samples of merchandise (no dutiable articles or articles of intrinsic value admitted), ten cents for each package, which must not exceed eight ounces in weight—prepayment compulsory.

**REGISTRATION.**—Letters and packages can be registered on payment of ten cents and full postage. The name and address of the sender must be indorsed by him on each letter or package. Mail matter may be sent registered to any post-office in the United States, Canada, or in any of the countries of the "Universal Postal Union."

**MONEY ORDERS.**—Money orders, limited to \$100 each, payable in the United States, can be obtained at any post-office.



WAITING. — Hamilton.





2d Mo. **FEBRUARY.** 28 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
						H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
32	1	M				12 13 52	7 10	5 18	5 16	
33	2	Tu				12 14 0	7 9	5 19	5 58	
34	3	W				12 14 6	7 8	5 20	sets.	N.
35	4	Th				12 14 12	7 7	5 22	6 6	
36	5	Fr				12 14 16	7 6	5 23	7 2	
37	6	Sa				12 14 20	7 5	5 24	7 59	
		<b>S</b>				<i>Fifth Sund. aft. Epiphany.</i>				
38	7					12 14 23	7 4	5 25	8 57	
39	8	M				12 14 26	7 3	5 26	9 55	
40	9	Tu				12 14 27	7 1	5 28	10 54	
41	10	W				12 14 28	7 0	5 29	11 55	
42	11	Th				12 14 28	6 59	5 30	morn.	1 Q.
43	12	Fr				12 14 27	6 58	5 31	0 57	
44	13	Sa				12 14 26	6 56	5 32	2 0	
		<b>S</b>				<i>Sixth Sund. aft. Epiphany.</i>				
45	14					12 14 23	6 55	5 34	3 3	
46	15	M				12 14 20	6 54	5 35	4 2	
47	16	Tu				12 14 16	6 52	5 36	4 58	
48	17	W				12 14 12	6 51	5 37	5 49	
49	18	Th				12 14 6	6 50	5 38	rises.	F.
50	19	Fr				12 14 0	6 48	5 40	7 4	
51	20	Sa				12 13 54	6 47	5 41	8 15	
		<b>S</b>				<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>				
52	21					12 13 46	6 46	5 42	9 25	
53	22	M				12 13 39	6 44	5 43	10 31	
54	23	Tu				12 13 30	6 43	5 44	11 35	
55	24	W				12 13 21	6 41	5 45	morn.	
56	25	Th				12 13 11	6 40	5 47	0 35	3 Q.
57	26	Fr				12 13 1	6 38	5 48	1 32	
58	27	Sa				12 12 50	6 36	5 49	2 24	
		<b>S</b>				<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i>				
59	28					12 12 39	6 35	5 50	3 13	



MISSION SAN JOSE (Near San Antonio)

ing disorder, and, while we rejoice in the march of improvement, we cannot help a feeling of regret that the gain must have its loss, in the ultimate destruction of many a feature artistically and historically of high value. Our pictures give a good idea of the architecture of the early Spanish period as represented in this famous old Texan city, of which the most interesting is the Alamo, where David Crockett and his heroes fought and died. From here the traveler pursues his way to Mexico, still in the luxurious cars of the Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific. Upon reaching Mexican territory the traveler is surprised and delighted by the greater appearance of age in the surroundings. It is a place to dream in. All of its belongings are of the past.





COUNTRY GIRLS.—Harry Fenn.

WHAT happiness the rural maid attends,  
In cheerful labor while each day she spends!  
She gratefully receives what Heaven has sent,  
And, rich in poverty, enjoys content:  
Such happiness and such unblemish'd fame  
Ne'er glad the bosom of the courtly dame;  
She never feels the spleen's imagined pains,  
Nor melancholy stagnates in her veins;  
She never loses life in thoughtless ease,  
Nor on the velvet couch invites disease;  
Her homespun dress in simple neatness lies,  
And for no glaring equipage she sighs.  
Her reputation, which is all her boast,  
In a malicious visit ne'er was lost:  
No midnight masquerade her beauty wears,  
And health, not paint, the fading bloom repairs.

Gay.

BRASS CANDLESTICKS made to hang before a mirror, purposely arranged to reflect the light, give a very charming effect.

ITALIAN MASONS, when they begin to build a house, dig a deep pit, into which is put lime enough to fill it within a foot or two of the top. Water is then poured in until the pit is filled, and the mixture is left to itself, care being taken only to add water, as that first put in is evaporated or absorbed. As mortar is wanted, a portion of the lime is taken from the top of the mass, but the lower portion, which will be used to mix with the plastering mortar, remains undisturbed for years, and acquires a smooth, pasty quality much prized by the Italian architects, who place a value upon the lime which they use for such purposes proportionate to the length of time which has elapsed since it was first slacked.

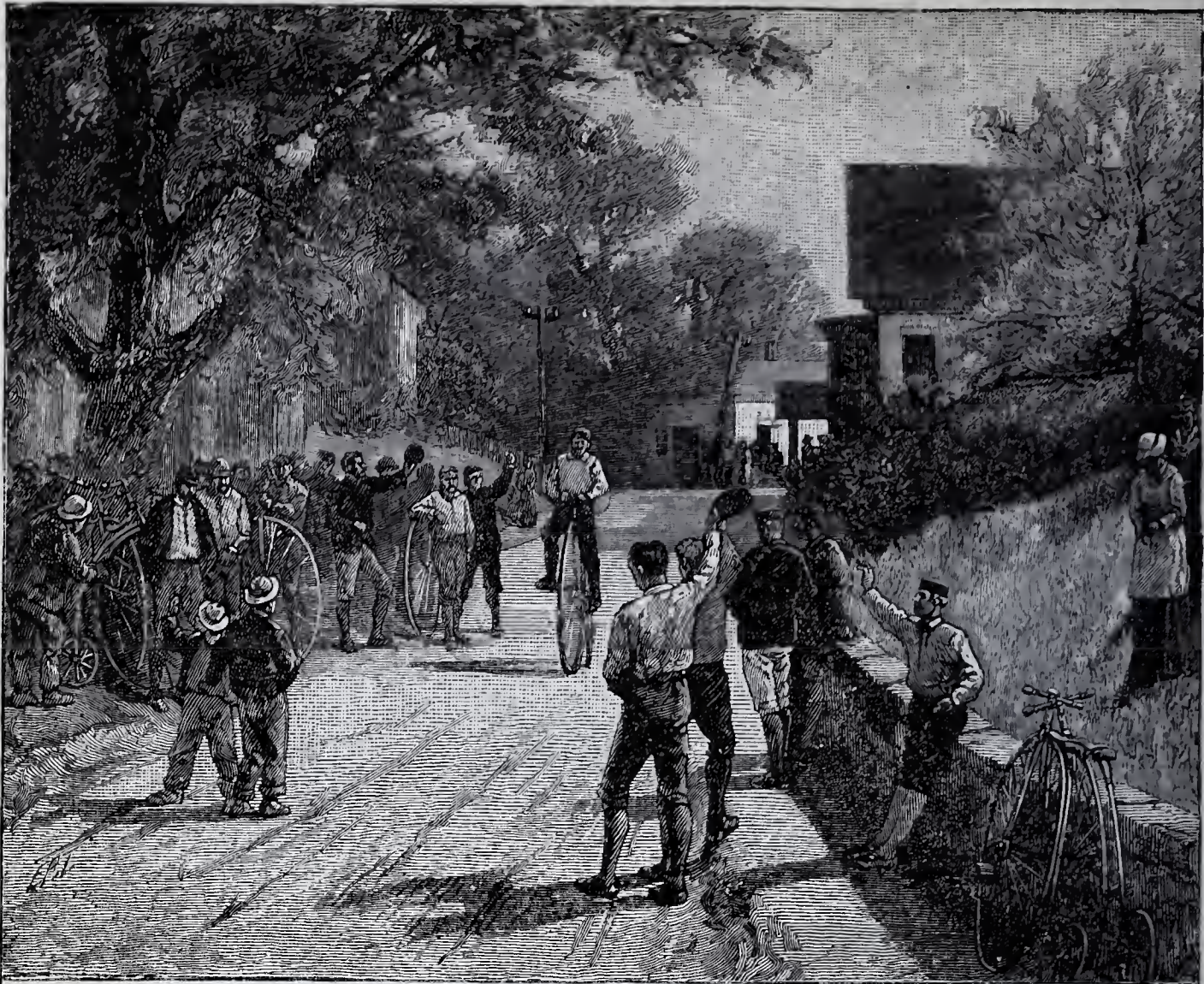
ENGLISHMEN eat at much shorter intervals than Americans are accustomed to. The farm laborer eats four meals a day, and in some of the baronial halls in England the tables are spread for meals at intervals of four hours during the day and evening.





CITY COUSINS.—After Toulmouche.





'CYCLING—THE MEET.

THE ABILITY merely to ride a bicycle, and to manage it decently, safely, and pleasurably, is easily acquired, and is an accomplishment no gentleman should be without. The art once learned is never lost; and the opportunities of learning are now almost universal in the cities, and are to be found by applying at agencies throughout the country. Karl Kron, a well-known journalist and amateur bicyclist, rode a "right away" distance of 1,422 miles, from Detroit, Mich., to Staunton, Va., in the fall of 1883, at the average rate of 42 miles a day, on a Columbia bicycle. His distance on one of those days was over 100 miles. One hundred miles on bicycle within twelve hours, including stops and rests, has been a frequent performance, and has once been done inside of ten hours. In six years and a half the number of bicyclers in the United States has increased from 3 to 30,000. In about that time the number of bicycle clubs has increased from 1 to about 400. There is now no State or city, and hardly a town or village, where the sight of a bicycle is not a familiar one. Prejudice has subsided, opposition been quelled, restrictions removed, almost everywhere. It has been proved a vehicle for men, an instrument of dignity and genuine value, and not a mere plaything of boys.

RECENT STATISTICS on the comparative longevity of the sexes show that under 15 years there are more boys than girls, but over 75 years there are more women than men, and from the ages of 90 to 100 the proportion is about three to two in favor of women.

3d Mo.

MARCH.

31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
60	1	M				12 12 27	6 34	5 51	3 57	
61	2	Tu				12 12 15	6 32	5 52	4 36	
62	3	W				12 12 2	6 31	5 54	5 13	
63	4	Th				12 11 49	6 29	5 55	5 46	
64	5	Fr				12 11 35	6 28	5 56	sets.	N.
65	6	Sa				12 11 21	6 26	5 57	6 51	
Quinquagesima Sunday.						12 11 7	6 24	5 58	7 49	
66	7	S				12 10 52	6 23	5 59	8 48	
67	8	M				12 10 37	6 21	6 0	9 49	
68	9	Tu				12 10 21	6 20	6 1	10 50	
69	10	W				12 10 5	6 18	6 2	11 52	
70	11	Th				12 9 49	6 16	6 3	morn.	
71	12	Fr				12 9 32	6 15	6 4	0 53	1 Q.
72	13	Sa				First Sunday in Lent.				
73	14	S				12 9 16	6 13	6 6	1 52	
74	15	M				12 8 58	6 11	6 7	2 47	
75	16	Tu				12 8 41	6 10	6 8	3 38	
76	17	W				12 8 24	6 8	6 9	4 24	
77	18	Th				12 8 6	6 6	6 10	5 7	
78	19	Fr				12 7 48	6 5	6 11	rises.	
79	20	Sa				12 7 30	6 3	6 12	7 0	F.
Second Sunday in Lent.						12 7 12	6 1	6 13	8 9	
80	21	S				12 6 53	6 0	6 14	9 16	
81	22	M				12 6 35	5 58	6 15	10 20	
82	23	Tu				12 6 16	5 56	6 16	11 20	
83	24	W				12 5 58	5 55	6 17	morn.	
84	25	Th				12 5 39	5 53	6 18	0 16	
85	26	Fr				12 5 21	5 52	6 19	1 7	3 Q.
86	27	Sa				Third Sunday in Lent.				
87	28	S				12 5 3	5 50	6 20	1 53	
88	29	M				12 4 44	5 48	6 21	2 35	
89	30	Tu				12 4 26	5 47	6 22	3 13	
90	31	W				12 4 8	5 45	6 24	3 47	





SPRING. — Burton.

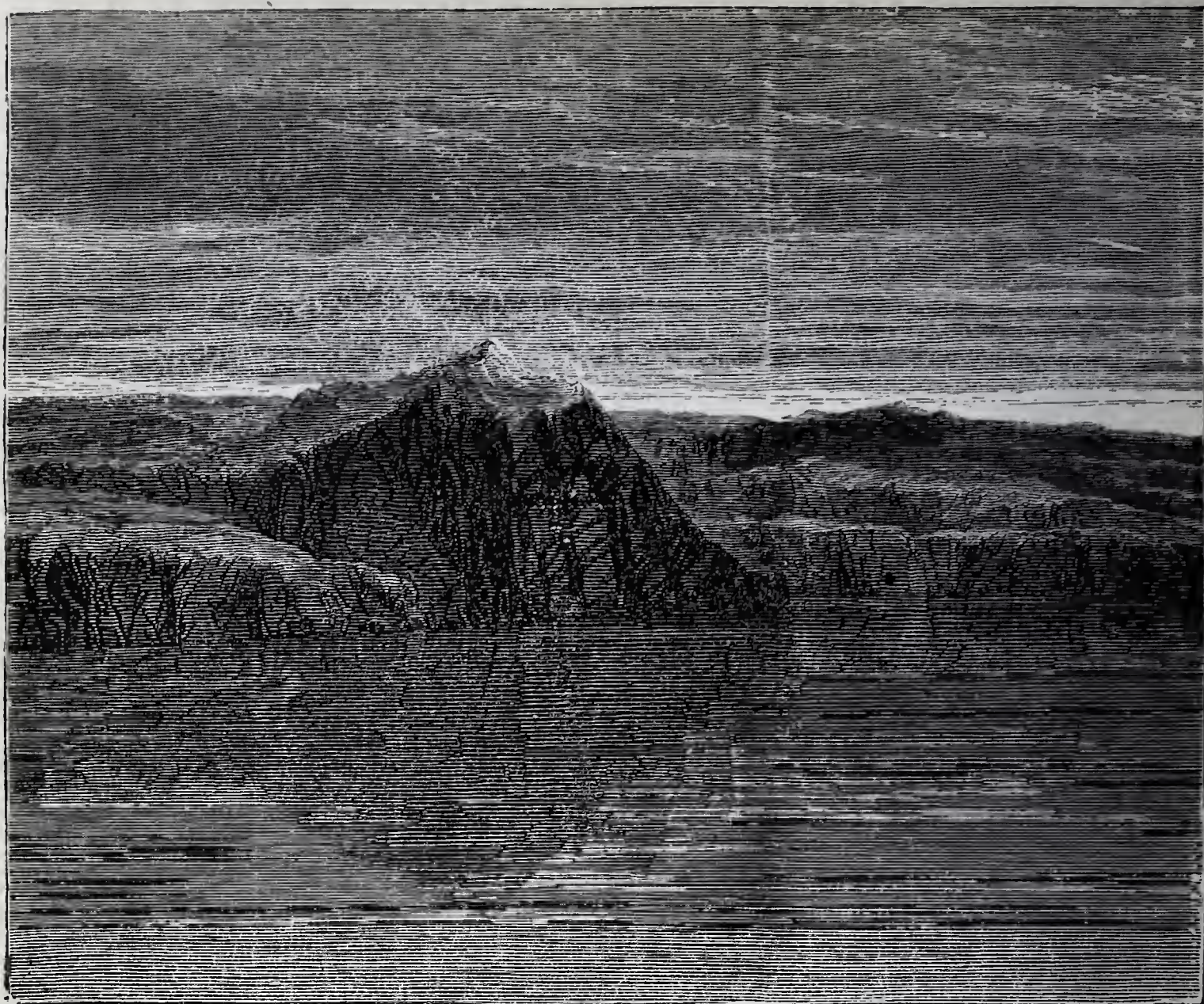
4th Mo.      **APRIL.**      30 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
						H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
91	1		Th			12 3 50	5 43	6 25	4 19	
92	2		Fr			12 3 32	5 42	6 26	4 50	
93	3		Sa			12 3 14	5 40	6 27	5 20	
Mid-Lent.										
94	4		S			12 2 56	5 38	6 28	sets.	N.
95	5		M			12 2 39	5 37	6 29	7 42	
96	6		Tu			12 2 22	5 35	6 30	8 44	
97	7		W			12 2 4	5 33	6 31	9 46	
98	8		Th			12 1 48	5 32	6 32	10 48	
99	9		Fr			12 1 31	5 30	6 33	11 47	
100	10		Sa			12 1 14	5 29	6 34	morn.	
Fifth Sunday in Lent.										
101	11		S			12 0 58	5 27	6 35	0 43	1 Q.
102	12		M			12 0 42	5 26	6 36	1 34	
103	13		Tu			12 0 27	5 24	6 37	2 20	
104	14		W			12 0 12	5 22	6 38	3 2	
105	15		Th			11 59 57	5 21	6 39	3 41	
106	16		Fr			11 59 42	5 19	6 40	4 18	
107	17		Sa			11 59 28	5 18	6 41	4 54	
Palm Sunday.										
108	18		S			11 59 14	5 16	6 42	rises.	F.
109	19		M			11 59 0	5 15	6 43	8 1	
110	20		Tu			11 58 47	5 13	6 44	9 4	
111	21		W			11 58 35	5 12	6 45	10 4	
112	22		Th			11 58 23	5 10	6 46	10 58	
113	23		Fr			11 58 11	5 9	6 47	11 47	
114	24		Sa			11 58 0	5 8	6 48	morn.	
Easter Day.										
115	25		S			11 57 49	5 6	6 50	0 31	
116	26		M			11 57 39	5 5	6 51	1 10	3 Q.
117	27		Tu			11 57 29	5 3	6 52	1 47	
118	28		W			11 57 20	5 2	6 53	2 20	
119	29		Th			11 57 12	5 1	6 54	2 51	
120	30		Fr			11 57 4	4 59	6 55	3 21	

AH, HOW WONDERFUL is the advent of spring! the great annual miracle of the blossoming of Aaron's rod, repeated on myriads and myriads of branches! the gentle progression and growth of herbs, flowers, trees—gentle, and yet irrepressible—which no force can stay, no violence restrain, like love, that wins its way and cannot be withstood by any human power, because itself is divine power. If spring came but once in a century, instead of once a year, or burst forth with the sound of an earthquake, and not in silence, what wonder and expectation would there be in all hearts to behold the miraculous change! But now the silent change suggests nothing but necessity. To most men, only the cessation of the miracle would be miraculous, and the perpetual exercise of God's power seems less wonderful than its withdrawal would be. — Longfellow.

HOW FIRES ORIGINATE. — Friction of machinery is one of the most common causes of fire, especially at night. The shaft beats from the centre, and the heat may increase and spread after the machinery has stopped. Rats are the most common and dangerous incendiaries, by dragging greasy rags and waste into their nests, where the requisite heat and dampness are constantly present to create combustion, and they are sure to make nests in cold weather near steam-pipes. Lightning apparatus, sparks and defective chimneys are frequently responsible for destructive conflagrations. Spontaneous combustion of bituminous coal screenings is very common. Electricity generated by belts, steam-pipes, steam-heating apparatus and steam feeds in saw-mills are causes of fires.





### THE DEAD SEA.

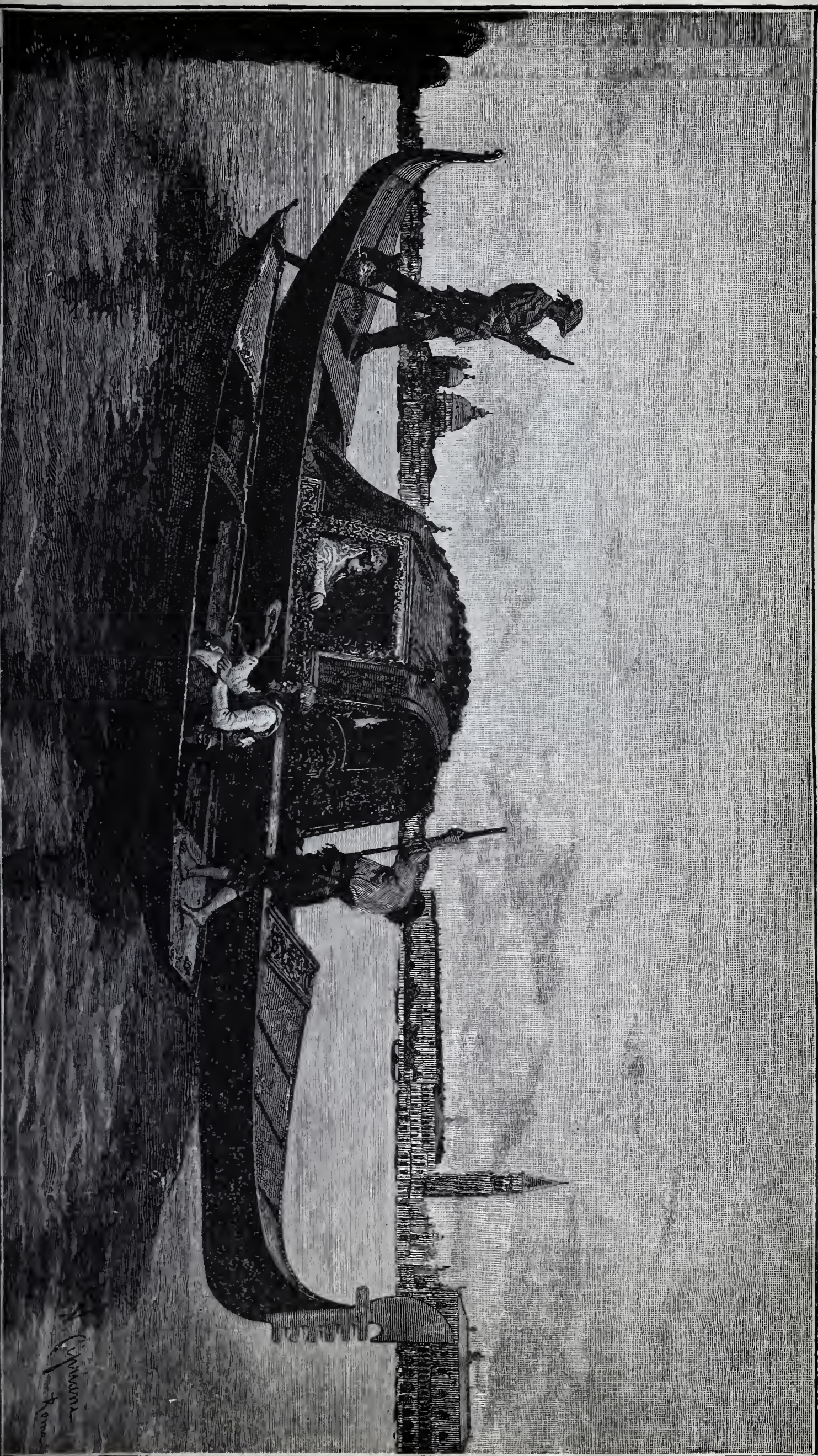
THE DEAD SEA lies about 18 m. east of Jerusalem, between the mountains of Moab on the east and those of Hebron on the west. It is 42 m. long from N. to S., and nearly 10 m. in greatest breadth. On its S. W. side is a mountain retaining the name of Sodom (Usdum), containing a strata of salt, out from which stands a pillar of salt, 40 ft. high, on an oval pedestal about 50 ft. above the lake, which is, probably, what travelers call Lot's wife. Bitumen or asphaltum is found on the shores, and during recent earthquakes, to which the region is still subject, it was thrown up in large quantities at the southern extremity of the lake. The surface is 1,312 ft. below the Mediterranean, which is the deepest depression of the kind known on the earth. The swift current of the Jordan pours a large volume of water into the deep basin, from which no outlet is known to exist. For every human purpose this seems to be the very worst place in the world. No wonder it is universally considered accursed.

QUEEN VICTORIA has reigned longer than Queen Elizabeth by four years. It is possible that she may reign as long as those long-lived sovereigns Edward III., Henry III., and her grandfather, George III. The latter monarch would have become demented earlier than he did had Radicalism or Liberalism made half the progress during his reign that it has during the reign of his grand-daughter. There has been a complete overturning of conditions since George

III. passed away. The great political changes have taken place in England during the last half century. Queen Victoria came to the throne soon after the friends of reform scored their first great victory, and gave the country a Parliament which embodied the principles of representation. Before the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832 two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons were simply the appointees and tools of a few peers and titled plutocrats. In one county there existed only one elector. The one hundred thousand people of Edinburgh had one representative, who was the appointee of an oligarchy of thirty-three. Since then the electors by the Reform measures of 1832 and 1867 have been increased from a few thousand, till now they are expected soon to reach 5,000,000; the newspaper tax has been removed; the Test Act has been repealed; the Catholic Emancipation Act has been passed; the Irish Episcopal Church has been disestablished; onerous restrictions of trade have been removed; efforts have been made to reform the land laws of Ireland; great abuses among the laboring classes have been removed, and the Empire has been amplified by successive acquisitions until it embraces an area of over eight millions of square miles, with a population of over 262,900,000, exclusive of the feudatory States of India.

WASTE PAPER BASKETS are made of Chinese straw, painted in floral designs with oils, the same style being seen in racks for paper, doors for cupboards, etc.









Church of the Holy Virgin, Moscow.

Moscow has nearly 400 churches, all of the orthodox Greek faith, with the exception of the English and Roman chapels, a German and French chapel, two or three Armenian, and a Turkish Mosque. It is the seat of one of the three metropolitans of the Russo-Greek Church, and is excelled in ecclesiastical importance by St. Petersburg only. Many of the finest buildings have no symmetry of design, and are of incongruous styles and periods. The city, which has been very aptly described as at once "beautiful and rich, magnificent and mean," is unequalled in picturesque-ness. Its thousands of spires, domes and minarets, diverse in form and color; its Kremlin, with high walls and fantastic towers; its gardens, boulevards and squares; the strange intermingling of pagodas, temples, and churches, of Chinese tea houses and French cafés, of Turkish bazaars, and Russian market places, present a strange yet attractive panorama, combining the most striking European and Asiatic characteristics. Moscow is said to have been founded in the middle of the 12th century. It remained the seat of Government until the beginning of the 18th century, when the administration was transferred by Peter the Great to St. Petersburg. In 1812 it was entered by the French under Murat on September 14th, and on the 15th by Napoleon, who took up his residence at the Kremlin. The city, deserted by its inhabitants, was set on fire by order of the Governor.

5th Mo.

MAY.

31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
121	1	Sa				H. M. S. 11 56 56	H. M. 4 58	H. M. 6 56	H. M. 3 51	
122	2	<b>S</b>				11 56 49	4 57	6 57	4 23	
123	3	M				11 56 43	4 56	6 58	sets.	N.
124	4	Tu				11 56 37	4 54	6 59	7 36	
125	5	W				11 56 31	4 53	7 0	8 40	
126	6	Th				11 56 27	4 52	7 1	9 41	
127	7	Fr				11 56 22	4 51	7 2	10 39	
128	8	Sa				11 56 19	4 50	7 3	11 33	
129	9	<b>S</b>				11 56 16	4 49	7 4	morn.	
130	10	M				11 56 13	4 48	7 5	0 20	1 Q.
131	11	Tu				11 56 11	4 47	7 6	1 3	
132	12	W				11 56 10	4 46	7 7	1 42	
133	13	Th				11 56 9	4 45	7 8	2 19	
134	14	Fr				11 56 8	4 44	7 9	2 53	
135	15	Sa				11 56 9	4 43	7 10	3 28	
136	16	<b>S</b>				11 56 10	4 42	7 11	4 4	
137	17	M				11 56 11	4 41	7 12	rises.	F.
138	18	Tu				11 56 13	4 40	7 13	7 50	
139	19	W				11 56 15	4 39	7 14	8 47	
140	20	Th				11 56 18	4 38	7 15	9 39	
141	21	Fr				11 56 22	4 37	7 16	10 27	
142	22	Sa				11 56 26	4 37	7 16	11 8	
143	23	<b>S</b>				11 56 31	4 36	7 17	11 46	
144	24	M				11 56 36	4 35	7 18	morn.	
145	25	Tu				11 56 42	4 35	7 19	0 20	3 Q.
146	26	W				11 56 48	4 34	7 20	0 51	
147	27	Th				11 56 54	4 33	7 21	1 21	
148	28	Fr				11 57 2	4 33	7 21	1 52	
149	29	Sa				11 57 9	4 32	7 22	2 21	
150	30	<b>S</b>				11 57 18	4 32	7 23	2 53	
151	31	M				11 57 26	4 31	7 24	3 28	





6th Mo. JUNE. 30 days.

Church of the Holy Wassilli, Moscow.

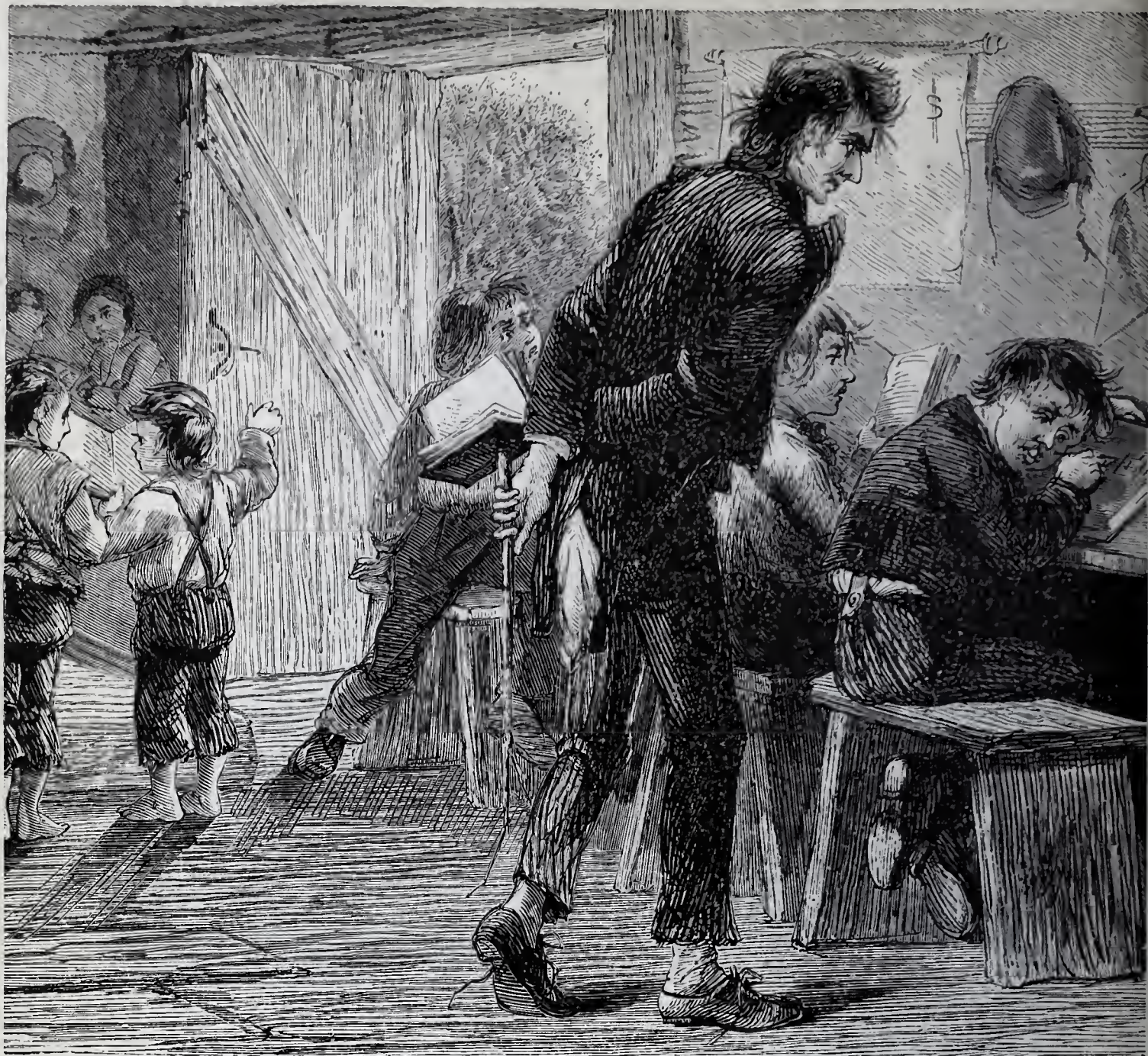
Oct. 19th, resulting in the disastrous retreat of the French. The greater part of the city was then destroyed, notwithstanding the efforts of the French to stay the progress of the flames; but it was rebuilt within a few years.

**THE LEAD PENCIL.**—There is no lead pencil, and there has been none for fifty years. There was a time when a spiracle of lead, cut from the bar or sheet, sufficed to make marks on white paper or some rougher abrading material. The name lead pencil came from the old notion that the products of the Cumberland mines, England, were lead, instead of being plumbago, or graphite, a carbonate of iron, capable of leaving a lead-colored mark. With the original lead pencil or slip, and with the earlier styles of the “lead” pencil made direct from the Cumberland mine, the wetting of the pencil was a preliminary of writing. But, since it has become a manufacture, the lead pencil is adapted by numbers or letters to each particular design. There are grades of hardness, from the pencil that may be sharpened to a needle point to one that makes a broad mark. Between the two extremes there are a number of graduations that cover all the conveniences of the lead pencil. These graduations are made by taking the original carbonate and grinding it and mixing it with a fine quality of clay in different proportions, regard being had to the use of the pencil. The mixture is thorough, the mass is squeezed through dies to form and size it, is dried, and encased in its wood envelope.

THE FIRST AIR PUMP was made in 1654.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
152	1	Tu				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
153	2	W				11 57 35	4 31	7 25	4 7	N.
154	3	Th				11 57 46	4 30	7 25	sets.	
155	4	Fr				11 57 54	4 30	7 26	8 30	
156	5	Sa				11 58 4	4 30	7 27	9 27	
156	5	Sa				11 58 15	4 29	7 27	10 19	
157	6	S				Sunday after Ascension.				
157	6	S				11 58 26	4 29	7 28	11 4	
158	7	M				11 58 37	4 29	7 29	11 45	
159	8	Tu				11 58 48	4 29	7 29	morn.	
160	9	W				11 59 0	4 28	7 30	0 22	1 Q.
161	10	Th				11 59 11	4 28	7 30	0 57	
162	11	Fr				11 59 23	4 28	7 31	1 31	
163	12	Sa				11 59 36	4 28	7 31	2 4	
164	13	S				Whitsunday—Pentecost.				
164	13	S				11 59 48	4 28	7 32	2 41	
165	14	M				12 0 0	4 28	7 32	3 19	
166	15	Tu				12 0 13	4 28	7 33	4 1	
167	16	W				12 0 26	4 28	7 33	rises.	F.
168	17	Th				12 0 39	4 28	7 33	8 21	
169	18	Fr				12 0 51	4 28	7 34	9 5	
170	19	Sa				12 1 4	4 28	7 34	9 45	
171	20	S				Trinity Sunday.				
171	20	S				12 1 17	4 28	7 34	10 19	
172	21	M				12 1 30	4 29	7 34	10 53	
173	22	Tu				12 1 43	4 29	7 35	11 23	
174	23	W				12 1 56	4 29	7 35	11 52	
175	24	Th				12 2 9	4 30	7 35	morn.	3 Q.
176	25	Fr				12 2 22	4 30	7 35	0 21	
177	26	Sa				12 2 34	4 30	7 35	0 52	
178	27	S				First Sunday after Trinity.				
178	27	S				12 2 47	4 31	7 35	1 24	
179	28	M				12 2 59	4 31	7 35	2 1	
180	29	Tu				12 3 11	4 31	7 35	2 42	
181	30	W				12 3 23	4 32	7 35	3 29	





THE OLD LOG SCHOOL.—D. S. Johns.

SOME ONE has said that many of our great men, as Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglass, Horace Greeley, Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln, started in life from the cabin door; a far greater number have started from the little common school-house of New England. If we have any one institution which has grown to be national, and is essentially American, it is the common school. Those of other lands who sneer at "American institutions," may search in vain for a home institution which has exercised a greater influence, or produced more beneficial results. Almost the first thing the Pilgrims did after landing at Plymouth was to build the church and the school-house. The common school of to-day is a very fine affair, almost from the starting of a settlement, but in the early days of our country the rude log school-house was even a stronger demonstration of the sturdy vigor of the educational idea in the hearts of a people not burdened with superfluities.

**A BIRD'S APPETITE.**—The appetite of the bird is wonderful. If a man could eat as much in proportion he would consume a whole round of beef for his dinner. The redbreast is a most voracious bird. It has been calculated that to keep a redbreast up to his normal weight an amount of animal food is required daily equal to

an earthworm fourteen feet in length. Taking a man of average weight, and measuring bulk for bulk with the redbreast, I tried to calculate how much food he would consume in twenty-four hours if he ate as much in proportion as the bird. Assuming a sausage nine inches in circumference to be a fair equivalent of the earthworm, I find that the man would have to eat sixty-seven feet of such sausage in every twenty-four hours. I mention this in order to illustrate the amount of work which is done by insect-eating birds.

WITH an average elevation of 8,000 feet the Swiss Alps form a vast rock wall between the Germanic and Romanic nations, and in their numberless peaks, cliffs, chasms and ramifications, present a wonderful miniature of the earth's crust, where we may read, as on tables of stone, the history of those vast revolutions and convulsions through which our globe has passed. The view in the Surenen Pass is a fine example of the scenery of Switzerland; where so many American regions are claiming to be "The Switzerland of America" our picture will give a very good standard for judgment to those not familiar with the original in nature.

PRESSED leaves placed between sheets of glass and bordered by a plush frame are used for screens.





VIEW IN THE SURENEN PASS, SWITZERLAND.—Putzner.





BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS. VA.—Thos. Moran.

THIS RESORT is on the very summit of the Blue Ridge Mountain, and is a favorite stopping place for visitors from the East and West. The delightful temperature, grandeur of mountain scenery, purity of the air and medicinal virtue of the water make this a charming place to sojourn during the summer. Although but a recent aspirant for public favor, it has already taken rank with the older summer resorts, and the bottled water is shipped to all parts of the Union, bestowing its blessings on those who are unable to leave their homes. The tourist from Norfolk and Richmond comes here to meet his friends from Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

THE LOST RIVERS OF IDAHO.—One of the most singular features in the scenery of the Territory of Idaho, is the occurrence of the dark rocky chasms, into which large streams and creeks suddenly discharge themselves, disappear, and are never more seen. These fissures are old lava channels, produced by the outside of the molten mass cooling and forming a tube, which, on the fiery stream becoming exhausted, has been left empty, while the roof of the lava duct having at some point fallen in, presents there the opening into which the river plunges and is lost. At one place on the precipitous banks of the Snake, one of those underground rivers comes gushing into the light from a cleft high up in the basaltic walls, where it leaps in the form of a cataract into the torrent below. Where this stream has its origin, or at what point it is swallowed up, is utterly unknown, though it is believed that its sources are a long way up in the north country.

7th Mo. JULY. 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Set	Moon Phase
182	1	Th				12 3 35	4 32	7 35	sets.	N.
183	2	Fr				12 3 47	4 33	7 35	8 10	
184	3	Sa				12 3 58	4 33	7 35	8 59	
185	4	S				12 4 9	4 34	7 34	9 43	
186	5	M				12 4 19	4 35	7 34	10 23	
187	6	Tu				12 4 29	4 35	7 34	10 59	
188	7	W				12 4 39	4 36	7 33	11 34	
189	8	Th				12 4 49	4 37	7 33	morn.	1 Q.
190	9	Fr				12 4 58	4 37	7 33	0 8	
191	10	Sa				12 5 6	4 38	7 32	0 43	
192	11	S				12 5 14	4 39	7 32	1 20	
193	12	M				12 5 22	4 39	7 31	2 0	
194	13	Tu				12 5 29	4 40	7 31	2 43	
195	14	W				12 5 36	4 41	7 30	3 30	
196	15	Th				12 5 42	4 42	7 30	rises.	F.
197	16	Fr				12 5 48	4 42	7 29	7 44	
198	17	Sa				12 5 53	4 43	7 29	8 21	
199	18	S				12 5 57	4 44	7 28	8 54	
200	19	M				12 6 2	4 45	7 27	9 25	
201	20	Tu				12 6 5	4 46	7 27	9 55	
202	21	W				12 6 8	4 47	7 26	10 24	
203	22	Th				12 6 11	4 47	7 25	10 53	
204	23	Fr				12 6 13	4 48	7 24	11 24	
205	24	Sa				12 6 14	4 49	7 23	11 57	3 Q.
206	25	S				12 6 15	4 50	7 22	morn.	
207	26	M				12 6 15	4 51	7 21	0 35	
208	27	Tu				12 6 15	4 52	7 20	1 18	
209	28	W				12 6 14	4 53	7 19	2 8	
210	29	Th				12 6 12	4 53	7 18	3 6	
211	30	Fr				12 6 10	4 54	7 17	4 11	
212	31	Sa				12 6 7	4 55	7 16	sets.	N.



# JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Justices of the Peace of Washington county in office January 1st, 1886. The district for which they were elected and the date of their several commissions are also given. All justices are commissioned for five years.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Allison, John J., . . . . .	Buffalo, . . . . .	May 2, 1881.
Axtell, Luther, . . . . .	Coal Centre, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Boyd, D. M., . . . . .	West Middletown, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Buchanan, J. S., . . . . .	Mt. Pleasant, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Baldwin, J. C., . . . . .	West Finley, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Bell, James R., . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Barr, John A., . . . . .	Somerset, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Boon, James, . . . . .	Cecil, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Berry, John M., . . . . .	North Strabane, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Bane, Henry, . . . . .	East Bethlehem, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Chester, Benj., . . . . .	Allen, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Castner, Bert W., . . . . .	Carroll, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Collins, George M., . . . . .	California, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Crow, Benjamin, . . . . .	Mon. City, 1st Ward, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Dawson, Isaac T., . . . . .	California, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Donehoo, D. M., . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Eaton, Henry, . . . . .	Robinson, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Forrest, J. R., . . . . .	South Strabane, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Finegan, Francis, . . . . .	Hanover, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Gayman, Thad. D., . . . . .	West Bethlehem, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Greenlee, Lewis, . . . . .	West Pikerun, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Garber, Samuel, . . . . .	South Strabane, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Grable, Joel, . . . . .	Fallowfield, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Holmes, George Y., . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Hays, John B., . . . . .	Smith, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Hill, Joseph W., . . . . .	Beallsville, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Holland, John, . . . . .	Mon. City, 2d Ward, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Iams, F. F., . . . . .	Amwell, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Jobes, Wm. W., . . . . .	Allen, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Jackson, W. A., . . . . .	Hanover, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Johnson, J. C., . . . . .	Canonsburg, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Keeney, H. M., . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Kennedy, J. F., . . . . .	Union . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Lambert, D. O., . . . . .	Coal Centre, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Liggett, W. C., . . . . .	Independence, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Love, Amos, . . . . .	Robinson, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Lyon, O. F., . . . . .	Amwell, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Lamont, Wm., . . . . .	Carroll, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Miller, J. M., . . . . .	Beallsville, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Mitchell, David, . . . . .	Bentleysville, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Mayes, Joseph F., . . . . .	West Alexander, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Minton, Mathias, . . . . .	Morris, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Morton, Joseph F., . . . . .	East Bethlehem, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Miller, John M., . . . . .	Mt. Pleasant, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
McKee, James, . . . . .	Claysville, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
McDonald, Andrew, . . . . .	Nottingham, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
McCleary, Alex., . . . . .	West Finley, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
McNary, J. C., . . . . .	Chartiers, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.



NAME.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Meloy, R. Y., . . . . .	Independence, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
McClure, R. B., . . . . .	West Middletown, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
McGibbony, Geo. W., . . . . .	Nottingham, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
McGough, Samuel, . . . . .	Jefferson, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
McCollough, James, . . . . .	Canonsburg, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
McKnight, H. O., . . . . .	Chartiers, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
McKinley, Robert, . . . . .	West Brownsville, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
McIlvaine, S. B., . . . . .	Somerset, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Pedicord, T. W., . . . . .	Smith, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Pringle, J. D. S., . . . . .	West Brownsville, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Patterson, Lysander, . . . . .	Cross Creek, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Pees, Nicholas, . . . . .	East Finley, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Power, W. D., . . . . .	West Alexander, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Ruple, C. M., . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Reed, J. M. K., . . . . .	Cross Creek, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Ritezell, Thomas, . . . . .	Claysville, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Radcliffe, Chas. E., . . . . .	Mon. City, 3d Ward, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Reed, Joseph, . . . . .	Cecil, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Storer, F. R., . . . . .	Union, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Sprowls, Jeremiah, . . . . .	Bentleysville, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Springer, C. J., . . . . .	East Pike Run, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Smith, G. E., . . . . .	Peters, . . . . .	" 7, 1883.
Smiley, James S., . . . . .	Fallowfield, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Tenan, Geo. M., . . . . .	Burgettstown, . . . . .	" 1, 1882.
Templeton, John, . . . . .	North Strabane, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.
Thompson, Isaac, . . . . .	West Pike Run, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Wood, John P., . . . . .	Burgettstown, . . . . .	" 4, 1885.
Wise, J. B., . . . . .	West Bethlehem, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Wood, M. W., . . . . .	Morris, . . . . .	" 2, 1881.
Walker, A. E., . . . . .	Jefferson, . . . . .	" 5, 1884.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, 27th JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Geo. S. Hart, Washington.

TERMS OF COURT—Second Monday of February, second Monday of May, third Monday of August, second Monday of November.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 24th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Oscar L. Jackson, New Castle, Lawrence county.

STATE SENATOR 46th SENATORIAL DISTRICT—Franklin H. Agnew, Beaver, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVES — R. V. Johnson, Canonsburg; Brit Hart, Scenery Hill; Geo. S. Graham, Florence.

COMMISSIONERS—J. L. Ross, Lone Pine; David Bradford, Houstonville; A. T. Holder, Coal Centre. Meet at their office, in Washington, the first and third Mondays of each month.

CLERK TO COMMISSIONERS—J. E. Barnett, Washington.

SHERIFF—James T. Hemphill, Washington. DEPUTY—George E. Lockhart, Washington.

PROTHONOTARY—John W. Seaman, Jr., Washington.

REGISTER—John F. Cooper, Washington.

RECORDER—D. M. Pry, Washington.

CLERK OF COURTS—Clark Riggle, Washington. DEPUTY—A. M. Linn.

TREASURER—Samuel Fergus, Washington.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. F. Taylor, Washington.

CORONER—Charles V. Greer, Washington.

SURVEYOR—R. J. McCleary, West Alexander.

JURY COMMISSIONERS—S. H. Jackson, Claysville; W. S. Calohan, Canonsburg.

DIRECTORS OF POOR—John C. Sloan, Buffalo; David McClay, Washington; Ralph Vankirk, Strabane. Meet at County Home the first Thursday of each month. STEWARD—Edward G. Cundall, Arden.

AUDITORS—H. T. Bailey, Amity; Wm. Melvin, Burgettstown; Jno. S. Porter, Eldersville.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT — Geo. A. Spindler, Beallsville.





LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—Thos. Moran.

8th Mo.      **AUGUST.**      31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Moon Phase
						H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
213	1			<b>S</b>		<i>Sixth Sunday aft. Trinity.</i>				
214	2			M		12 6 4	4 56	7 15	8 18	
215	3			Tu		12 6 0	4 57	7 14	8 57	
216	4			W		12 5 56	4 58	7 13	9 34	
217	5			Th		12 5 50	4 59	7 12	10 9	
218	6			Fr		12 5 45	5 0	7 11	10 45	
219	7			Sa		12 5 38	5 1	7 10	11 22	1 Q.
						12 5 31	5 2	7 9	morn.	
220	8			<b>S</b>		<i>Seventh Sund. aft. Trinity.</i>				
221	9			M		12 5 24	5 3	7 7	0 1	
222	10			Tu		12 5 15	5 4	7 6	0 43	
223	11			W		12 5 7	5 5	7 5	1 28	
224	12			Th		12 4 57	5 6	7 4	2 17	
225	13			Fr		12 4 47	5 7	7 2	3 8	
226	14			Sa		12 4 37	5 8	7 1	4 2	
						12 4 26	5 9	7 0	rises.	F.
227	15			<b>S</b>		<i>Eighth Sunday aft. Trinity.</i>				
228	16			M		12 4 14	5 10	6 58	7 28	
229	17			Tu		12 4 2	5 11	6 57	7 58	
230	18			W		12 3 49	5 12	6 55	8 27	
231	19			Th		12 3 36	5 13	6 54	8 56	
232	20			Fr		12 3 23	5 14	6 53	9 26	
233	21			Sa		12 3 9	5 15	6 51	9 57	
						12 2 54	5 16	6 50	10 32	
234	22			<b>S</b>		<i>Ninth Sunday aft. Trinity.</i>				
235	23			M		12 2 39	5 17	6 48	11 12	3 Q.
236	24			Tu		12 2 24	5 18	6 47	11 57	
237	25			W		12 2 8	5 19	6 45	morn.	
238	26			Th		12 1 52	5 20	6 44	0 50	
239	27			Fr		12 1 35	5 21	6 42	1 50	
240	28			Sa		12 1 18	5 22	6 41	2 56	
						12 1 1	5 23	6 39	4 8	
241	29			<b>S</b>		<i>Tenth Sunday aft. Trinity.</i>				
242	30			M		12 0 43	5 24	6 37	sets.	N.
243	31			Tu		12 0 25	5 25	6 36	7 28	
						12 0 7	5 26	6 34	8 5	

THE SURROUNDINGS of Chattanooga are of the most romantic beauty, and in gazing down from the world-renowned "Lookout" Mountain, or from "Mission Ridge," upon the lovely valley with its majestic river and lordly ledges, one cannot repress a regret that some day all these natural beauties will be hidden under the smoke from the many furnaces which will be erected in honor of the "iron god." For it is to be a city of rolling mills and foundries, giant in its traffic, and inhabited by thousands of hard-handed, brawny-armed artisans. There is hardly a county in Eastern Tennessee where the resources to make Chattanooga a commercial centre do not abound. No city in the Union presents at once greater attraction to the business man and tourist than does Chattanooga. To the former it is the future home of marvelous industry and great wealth; to the latter it is the charming centre, from which, in every direction, and within easy reach, are the most beautiful and attractive natural scenery and phenomena. Lookout Mountain, towering 2,600 feet above the river, rises in majestic grandeur a few miles southwest of the city. It was on its steep and rugged declivity, fronting the city, that was fought the "Battle Among the Clouds."

LEATHER WHEELS are made in France for railroad and other cars. The inventor of the process is M. de la Roche. Untanned buffalo hides are cut into strips, and these are built up into solid disks, which are strongly held together by two iron rings after they have been subjected to hydraulic pressure.





SCHLEISHEIM IN THE OLDEN TIME. — Rioux.

OLD WORLD SCENES.—The natural beauties of American scenery have a fresh charm for those accustomed to the ornamented parks and castle-crowned hills of the Old World. The park at Schleisheim is a fine example of the continental style, as Samuel Reed's moonlit turret is of the English romantic scenery :

"The princely dome,  
The column and the arch,  
The sculptur'd marble,  
And the breathing gold—"

These are attractions as novel to American tourists and potent to draw a tide of travel, even were Dame Fashion's mandates of no avail.

BY THE CENSUS OF 1860 there were in the city of New York less than 4,400 manufacturing establishments. They employed 90,000 people. They paid in wages \$28,000,000 a year. By the census of 1880 there were in the city of New York about 11,400 manufacturing establishments. They employed about 230,000 hands, and paid in wages every year about \$100,000,000. In 1860 Brooklyn had about 1,000 manufacturing establishments, employing about 12,000 hands, and paying only \$4,500,000 a year in wages. At the present time Brooklyn has about 5,500 establishments, which employ over 50,000 hands, and pay over \$23,000,000 a year in wages.

INDIAN WASHERWOMEN IN MEXICO.—The modern servant girl of American civilization may not be all that could be desired, but there ought to be comfort in the thought that the Indian domestic down in Mexico is very successful in making life a burden to those who employ help there. An Indian washerwoman agrees originally to do a washing for a moderate sum, generally half a dollar, but she wants her breakfast before she begins. When work has progressed until the clothes are all wet, she strikes and refuses to finish unless she is given a dress. Then she resumes for an hour or so, when she declares she is hungry again. Being fed she worries along till dinner time, but in the meantime she has filled all her pockets with apples or potatoes, or whatever seems plentiful in the edible line. Along about four o'clock she gets through her job. Then she asks for another lunch and some flour to take home with her. As she is leaving, her last remark is : "Mica wake muck amuck." (I haven't anything to eat.) Under these circumstances it is not surprising that wash day is put off as long as possible in Mexico, and the rarity of clean linen is in a measure excusable.

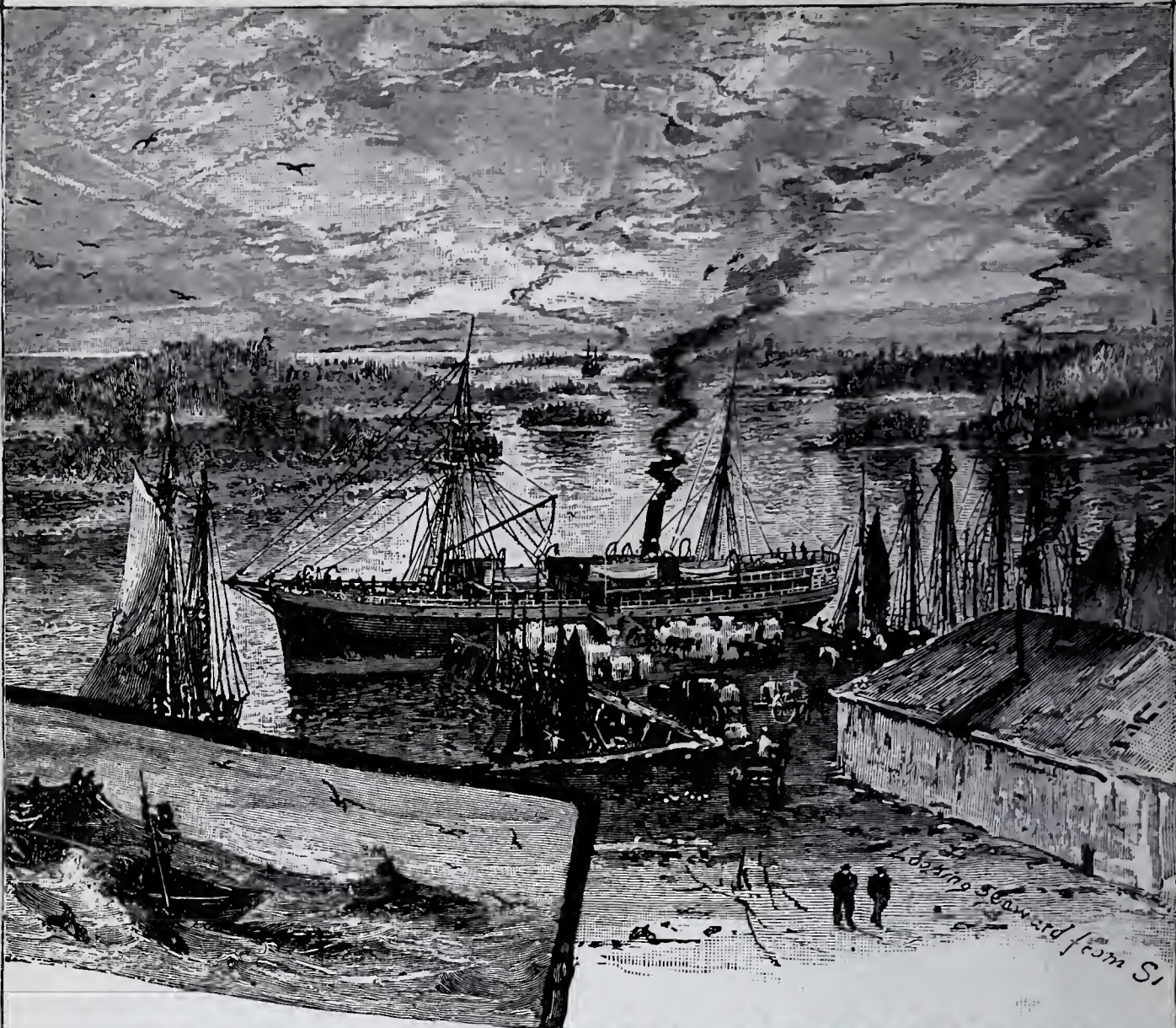
THE WOODS of the United States are estimated to cover 380,000,000 acres, or sixteen per cent. of the total area.





AN ENGLISH MOONLIGHT.—Samuel Reed.





### OUR NORTHERN PACIFIC DOMAIN.

American tourists have a new field for exploration, quite as interesting for contrast with the ordinary features of American communities as those far Southern regions, where Old Spain remains hardly disturbed by the lapse of Mexican ages. This region is the newly-acquired and, as yet, hardly appreciated territory of Alaska—the Russian America of our boyish geographies. We were all taught that this was the land of Mt. St. Elias, the highest mountain of North America, of seals and Polar bears—snow and ice—therefore we were not prepared to see any reason for the purchase by Uncle Sam except to repay the friendly sympathy of Russia during the great civil war. Now that the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad has opened the last great section of our uncle's farm to the ordinary fashionable tourist, who never consents to deviate more than a few hours at a time from the luxuries of a great American railway, with its gorgeous sleepers and wheeled Parisian restaurants, this far-off boundary will become much better known. The visit need not take more than twenty-five to thirty days, and would be a most novel and profitable variation of the usual routine of summer vacations. Alaska is in fact, as in name, "a great land," covering over 580,000 sq. m., an area larger than Great Britain, France and Germany combined—ten times as large as the State of Illinois, equal to all the United States east of the Mississippi, north of Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. It has

9th Mo. **SEPTEMBER.** 30 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon, Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Moon Phase
244	1	W				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
245	2	Th				11 59 48	5 27	6 33	8 42	
246	3	Fr				11 59 29	5 28	6 31	9 19	
247	4	Sa				11 59 10	5 29	6 29	9 59	
						11 58 50	5 30	6 28	10 41	
248	5	<b>S</b>				<i>Eleventh Sund. aft. Trin.</i>				
249	6	M				11 58 31	5 31	6 26	11 25	1 Q.
250	7	Tu				11 58 11	5 32	6 24	morn.	
251	8	W				11 57 50	5 33	6 23	0 13	
252	9	Th				11 57 30	5 34	6 21	1 4	
253	10	Fr				11 57 9	5 35	6 19	1 57	
254	11	Sa				11 56 48	5 36	6 18	2 52	
						11 56 28	5 37	6 16	3 47	
255	12	<b>S</b>				<i>Twelfth Sund. aft. Trin.</i>				
256	13	M				11 56 7	5 38	6 15	4 43	
257	14	Tu				11 55 45	5 39	6 13	rises.	F.
258	15	W				11 55 24	5 40	6 11	6 59	
259	16	Th				11 55 3	5 41	6 9	7 29	
260	17	Fr				11 54 42	5 42	6 8	8 0	
261	18	Sa				11 54 21	5 43	6 6	8 33	
						11 53 59	5 44	6 4	9 11	
262	19	<b>S</b>				<i>Thirteenth Sund. aft. Trin.</i>				
263	20	M				11 53 38	5 45	6 3	9 53	
264	21	Tu				11 53 17	5 46	6 1	10 41	
265	22	W				11 52 56	5 47	5 59	11 26	3 Q.
266	23	Th				11 52 35	5 48	5 58	morn.	
267	24	Fr				11 52 14	5 49	5 56	0 38	
268	25	Sa				11 51 54	5 50	5 54	1 45	
						11 51 33	5 51	5 53	2 56	
269	26	<b>S</b>				<i>Fourteenth Sund. aft. Trin.</i>				
270	27	M				11 51 13	5 52	5 51	4 9	
271	28	Tu				11 50 53	5 53	5 49	sets.	N.
272	29	W				11 50 33	5 54	5 48	6 35	
273	30	Th				11 50 13	5 55	5 46	7 13	
						11 49 54	5 56	5 44	7 52	





10th Mo. **OCTOBER.** 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Moon Phase
274	1	Fr				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
275	2	Sa				11 49 35	5 57	5 43	8 34	
						11 49 16	5 58	5 41	9 19	
						Fifteenth Sund. aft. Trin.				
276	3	S				11 48 58	5 59	5 39	10 7	
277	4	M				11 48 40	6 0	5 38	10 57	1 Q.
278	5	Tu				11 48 22	6 1	5 36	11 50	
279	6	W				11 48 4	6 2	5 34	morn.	
280	7	Th				11 47 47	6 3	5 33	0 45	
281	8	Fr				11 47 30	6 4	5 31	1 40	
282	9	Sa				11 47 14	6 5	5 30	2 36	
						Sixteenth Sund. aft. Trin.				
283	10	S				11 46 58	6 6	5 28	3 33	
284	11	M				11 46 43	6 7	5 26	4 29	
285	12	Tu				11 46 28	6 8	5 25	rises.	F.
286	13	W				11 46 14	6 9	5 23	6 2	
287	14	Th				11 46 0	6 10	5 22	6 35	
288	15	Fr				11 45 46	6 12	5 20	7 11	
289	16	Sa				11 45 34	6 13	5 19	7 52	
						Seventeenth Sund. aft. Trin.				
290	17	S				11 45 22	6 14	5 17	8 38	
291	18	M				11 45 10	6 15	5 16	9 30	
292	19	Tu				11 44 59	6 16	5 14	10 28	
293	20	W				11 44 49	6 17	5 13	11 31	3 Q.
294	21	Th				11 44 40	6 18	5 11	morn.	
295	22	Fr				11 44 31	6 19	5 10	0 38	
296	23	Sa				11 44 23	6 20	5 8	1 48	
						Eighteenth Sund. aft. Trin.				
297	24	S				11 44 15	6 22	5 7	2 59	
298	25	M				11 44 8	6 23	5 6	4 11	
299	26	Tu				11 44 2	6 24	5 4	5 22	
300	27	W				11 43 57	6 25	5 3	sets.	N.
301	28	Th				11 43 53	6 26	5 2	6 24	
302	29	Fr				11 43 49	6 27	5 1	7 8	
303	30	Sa				11 43 46	6 28	4 59	7 56	
						Nineteenth Sund. aft. Trin.				
304	31	S				11 43 44	6 29	4 58	8 47	

great rivers; the Yukon is navigable for over 1,500 m., and from one to five miles wide for over 1,000 m. The Alaskan forests are practically unlimited, the fisheries and mineral wealth inexhaustible. The climate here is a surprise only lessened by the previous experiences of the visitor to our Pacific coast, who has learned that corresponding latitudes out here do not mean corresponding temperatures in comparison with those of the Atlantic coast. Sitka, in October, 1867, when Gen. Rosseau took possession for the United States, was little more than an aggregation of rude log huts; now it is a well-built town, thoroughly Americanized, except in its church architecture and the religious rites of that section of the community who still adhere to the Greek Church. The Indians divided into tribes, are further divided into families, each of which has its badge, or *totem*. These emblems are marked on the houses, household utensils, ornaments, and even clothing. In front of many of the leading houses and at their burial places are immense timbers covered with carvings. These are from two to five feet in diameter and often 60 ft. or more in height, costing from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The glaciers of Alaska are very notable; on Lynn Channel is one 1,200 ft. thick at its lower projection. In one of the gulches of Mt. Fairweather is a glacier that extends fifty miles to the sea, where it ends abruptly in a perpendicular ice-wall 300 ft. high and eight miles broad.





THE FISHERMAN'S PETS.—Elton.

THE SABINE MOUNTAINS lie between the rivers Tiber, Nera and Teverone, in the central Appenines. The ancient Sabines were renowned for bravery, rustic simplicity of manners, love of freedom, and religious character. Max Michael, an eminent Berlin painter, has given a beautiful, characteristic picture, which will give a good idea of the quaint costumes and rustic simplicity yet existing in that region of the Italian peninsula.

AMERICAN LABOR THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—A comparison has been instituted between the work of a European employee and one in the United States. It appears that employees of the cotton mills in England work up 2,914 pounds per annum, and those in Germany from 1,200 pounds to 1,500 pounds, while the operatives of America work up no less than 4,350 pounds. The amount of wool worked up in England by each operative averages 1,375 pounds; in America, 1,640 pounds; and in Germany, 1,000 pounds. In flax the average is 2,080 pounds for England, and 715 pounds for Germany; in silk, 71 pounds for England, 87 pounds in America, and 59 pounds in Germany. It will thus be seen that the operative in America works up 100 pounds of cotton to 67 pounds worked up by the English operative, and 27½ pounds in Germany; 100 pounds of wool against 77 pounds by the English operative, and 60 pounds by the German; 100 pounds of silk against 81½ pounds by the English, and 60 pounds by the German operative. It is consequently claimed

that, as the American artisan furnishes more work in a given time than the foreigner, he is entitled to the higher wages he receives.

SPECIAL VIRTUES OF CELERY.—In celery there must be some special virtue, if we only knew what it is. Nothing is made in vain, and the powerful smell and the extraordinary taste of celery are intimations from nature that it has some special mission. Mr. Ward, of Perriston Towers, Ross, writes that rheumatism becomes impossible if celery is freely used as an article of diet. Unfortunately, he says cooked celery, for it is the article in its raw state to which we are all accustomed. Cut the celery, he says, into inch dice. Boil in water until soft. No water must be poured away unless drank by the invalid. Then take new milk, very slightly thicken it with flour, and flavor it with nutmeg; warm with the celery in the saucepan; serve with diamonds of toasted bread around the dish, and eat with potatoes. Permit me to say, he adds, that cold or damp never produces rheumatism, but simply develops it. The acid blood is the primary cause and the sustaining power of the evil. While the blood is alkaline there can be no rheumatism, and equally no gout. Let me fearlessly say that rheumatism is impossible on such diet, and yet our medical men allowed rheumatism to kill over 3,000 human beings in 1876—every case as unnecessary as a dirty face.

THERE are 2,750 languages or dialects spoken on this globe.









NEAR LOGANSFORT, IND.—D. S. Johns.

OUR ARTIST has found a very pretty little water-fall on the line of the Wabash, near Logansport, Ind. Perhaps many who have been long acquainted with the neighborhood will better appreciate its artistic attractions and look around for new impressions of familiar scenes. He that hath eyes to see, let him see, even if he be going at "cannon-ball" speed!

NO HOD CARRIERS. — There are no hod carriers in Germany, for the simple reason that a hod is as unknown there as an Irishman is. Each brick must be passed from hand to hand again. The higher up the bricklayers are the more men are required to toss the bricks. Two men to a story is about the average, with enough more to lead from the front of the building to where the bricks are needed.

11th Mo. **NOVEMBER.** 30 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Moon Phase
305	1	M				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
306	2	Tu				11 43 42	6 30	4 57	9 40	
307	3	W				11 43 42	6 31	4 56	10 35	
308	4	Th				11 43 42	6 33	4 55	11 31	1 Q.
309	5	Fr				11 43 43	6 34	4 54	morn.	
310	6	Sa				11 43 44	6 35	4 52	0 27	
						11 43 47	6 37	4 51	1 23	
311	7	<b>S</b>				Twentieth Sund. aft. Trin.				
312	8	M				11 43 50	6 38	4 50	2 20	
313	9	Tu				11 43 55	6 39	4 49	3 17	
314	10	W				11 44 0	6 40	4 48	4 14	
315	11	Th				11 44 5	6 41	4 47	5 15	
316	12	Fr				11 44 12	6 43	4 46	rises.	F.
317	13	Sa				11 44 20	6 44	4 45	5 49	
						11 44 28	6 45	4 44	6 34	
318	14	<b>S</b>				21st Sunday aft. Trinity.				
319	15	M				11 44 38	6 46	4 43	7 25	
320	16	Tu				11 44 48	6 47	4 42	8 22	
321	17	W				11 44 59	6 49	4 42	9 24	
322	18	Th				11 45 11	6 50	4 41	10 29	
323	19	Fr				11 45 23	6 51	4 40	11 37	3 Q.
324	20	Sa				11 45 37	6 52	4 39	morn.	
						11 45 51	6 53	4 39	0 46	
325	21	<b>S</b>				22d Sunday aft. Trinity.				
326	22	M				11 46 6	6 54	4 38	1 55	
327	23	Tu				11 46 22	6 56	4 37	3 4	
328	24	W				11 46 39	6 57	4 37	4 13	
329	25	Th				11 46 57	6 58	4 36	5 22	
330	26	Fr				11 47 15	6 59	4 36	sets.	N.
331	27	Sa				11 47 34	7 0	4 35	5 44	
						11 47 54	7 1	4 35	6 34	
332	28	<b>S</b>				Advent Sunday.				
333	29	M				11 48 15	7 2	4 34	7 27	
334	30	Tu				11 48 36	7 3	4 34	8 22	
						11 48 58	7 4	4 34	9 18	





12th Mo. **DECEMBER.** 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon, Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Moon Phase
335	1	W				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
336	2	Th				11 49 21	7 5	4 34	10 15	
337	3	Fr				11 49 46	7 6	4 33	11 11	
338	4	Sa				11 50 8	7 7	4 33	morn.	1 Q.
						11 50 32	7 8	4 33	0 8	
Second Sunday in Advent.										
339	5	S				11 50 57	7 9	4 33	1 4	
340	6	M				11 51 22	7 10	4 33	2 2	
341	7	Tu				11 51 48	7 11	4 33	3 0	
342	8	W				11 52 14	7 12	4 33	4 1	
343	9	Th				11 52 41	7 13	4 33	5 2	
344	10	Fr				11 53 8	7 14	4 33	6 5	
345	11	Sa				11 53 36	7 14	4 33	rises.	F.
Third Sunday in Advent.										
346	12	S				11 54 4	7 15	4 33	6 12	
347	13	M				11 54 32	7 16	4 33	7 14	
348	14	Tu				11 55 1	7 17	4 34	8 20	
349	15	W				11 55 30	7 17	4 34	9 28	
350	16	Th				11 55 59	7 18	4 34	10 37	
351	17	Fr				11 56 29	7 19	4 34	11 47	
352	18	Sa				11 56 58	7 19	4 35	morn.	3 Q.
Fourth Sunday in Advent.										
353	19	S				11 57 28	7 20	4 35	0 54	
354	20	M				11 57 58	7 21	4 36	2 2	
355	21	Tu				11 58 28	7 21	4 36	3 9	
356	22	W				11 58 58	7 22	4 36	4 15	
357	23	Th				11 59 28	7 22	4 37	5 17	
358	24	Fr				11 59 58	7 22	4 38	6 19	
359	25	Sa				12 0 28	7 23	4 38	sets.	N.
First Sund. aft. Christmas.										
360	26	S				12 0 58	7 23	4 39	6 10	
361	27	M				12 1 28	7 24	4 40	7 6	
362	28	Tu				12 1 57	7 24	4 40	8 3	
363	29	W				12 2 26	7 24	4 41	9 0	
364	30	Th				12 2 56	7 24	4 42	9 56	
365	31	Fr				12 3 24	7 24	4 43	10 53	

CHRISTMAS TIMES.—D. J. Steeple.

IN ALL PARTS of this country and England Christmas is observed by all people as a social holiday, and by many in its religious aspects. In all parts of Christendom the 25th of December is celebrated in honoring the birth of Christ, although the exact day, and even year, is unknown. The day is so called because a special mass, the "Mass of Christ," is celebrated in Catholic churches. The observance of this day is ascribed to Julius, Bishop of Rome, A. D. 337-352. Among the causes that operated in fixing the 25th of December as the day to be celebrated, the most powerful one was that heathen nations regarded the winter solstice as the beginning of the renewed life and activity of the powers of nature. The Romans, Celts and Germans, from the oldest times, celebrated the season with great feasts. The Germans held their Yule feast, and believed that during the twelve nights reaching from the 25th of December to the 6th of January they could trace the personal movements of their great deities. It is an ancient custom at Norton, England, on the 28th of December (Innocents' Day) to ring a muffled peal in token of sorrow for the slaughter of the hapless "babes of Bethlehem," and, immediately, an unmuffled peal, in joy for the escape of the infant Saviour.





AN OLD-TIME SOUTHERN CHRISTMAS.—Shepherd.

ON CHRISTMAS MORNING the servants of the plantation would flock to the master's house, for their lodgings were all outside, where they raised a joyful shout of "Merry Christmas!" or "Christmas Present!" The children, both white and black, would lie in wait for each other, shouting "Christmas Present!" when the one thus saluted first was supposed to be under obligations to make a present to the other. The servants of a plantation were always welcomed, the whites taking as much delight in making the blacks happy as they did in their own enjoyment. Master and servant kept open house, and there was high festival in both cabin and hall. Labor being virtually suspended, the whole Christmas season was given up to domestic enjoyment.

**IRON WOOD.**—One of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree, which grows along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of *lignum vitæ*, and it has a black heart so hard that, when well seasoned, it will turn the edge of an axe, and can scarcely be cut by a well-tempered saw.

THE FARMS of the United States are worth \$10,697,000,000.

THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, which is one of the world's scenic "professional beauties," is at the northern boundary of Northampton County, Penn., where the Delaware River passes through a defile formed by precipitous rocks on either side from 1,000 to 1,200 feet high. J. D. Woodward is an American artist of Virginian birth, who stands in the foremost rank as a book illustrator; he has been styled the American Birket Foster.

**RAPIDITY OF THE BLOOD CURRENTS.**—The rate of the blood current generally increases with the activity of the animal, being most rapid in birds. In insects, however, it is comparatively slow, but this is because the air is taken to the blood—the whole body being bathed in air, so that the blood has no need to hasten to a special organ. However, activity nearly doubles the rate of pulsation in a bee. The motion in the arteries is several times faster than in veins, but diminishes as the distance from the heart increases. In the carotid of the horse, the blood moves  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches per second; in that of a man 16; in the capillaries of man one to two inches per minute; in those of a frog one inch.

TWO THICKNESSES of newspapers make a good lining for apple barrels.



# Official Election Returns of Washington County for 1885.

PRECINCTS.	STATE TREASURER.			SHERIFF.			DIRECTOR OF POOR.			JURY COMMISSIONER.		
	Matthew Stanley Quay, R.	Conrad B. Day, D.	Burr Spangler, P.	James T. Hemphill, R.	J. Newton Horn, D.	W. B. Alter, P.	John C. Sloan, R.	Alex. M. Borland, D.	Thomas Miller, P.	Samuel H. Jackson, R.	W. S. Calahan, D.	J. E. Rial, P.
Allen	102	120	5	95	133	4	106	117	3	106	117	4
Amwell, 1st Precinct	97	119	3	100	116	2	99	118	2	100	117	2
"    2d    "	101	88	19	108	80	16	104	87	.....	104	87	17
Beallsville	53	24	4	53	28	.....	52	29	.....	57	24	.....
Bentleysville	49	20	.....	49	20	.....	49	20	.....	48	20	.....
Buffalo	134	151	9	137	150	8	140	148	8	141	147	8
Burgettstown	93	93	1	90	95	2	93	92	2	93	91	2
California	98	53	35	95	47	45	94	54	38	96	52	38
Canonsburg, East Ward	106	58	7	97	67	5	95	65	8	106	57	7
"    West    "	91	41	12	96	38	10	86	43	15	94	38	12
Canton	77	43	5	82	41	2	69	49	3	78	42	5
Carroll, 1st Precinct	51	73	.....	53	102	1	58	95	.....	58	95	.....
"    2d    "	71	89	3	74	86	3	71	87	1	70	83	8
Cecil, 1st Precinct	53	17	7	57	18	2	57	4	5	56	15	6
"    2d    "	65	32	10	72	32	1	66	32	7	67	32	6
Chartiers, 1st Precinct	86	56	2	85	58	1	86	54	1	86	57	1
"    2d    "	81	79	11	83	82	5	73	79	18	82	80	9
Claysville	50	73	8	51	76	5	57	67	8	64	60	7
Coal Centre	45	60	5	40	55	15	45	57	8	44	58	8
Cross Creek	93	144	3	99	141	.....	101	136	.....	97	139	.....
Donegal	182	96	9	181	95	9	183	95	9	183	93	9
East Bethlehem	209	160	.....	203	165	.....	209	158	.....	210	158	.....
East Finley	88	140	3	88	140	3	88	140	3	89	139	3
East Pike Run	111	76	17	94	91	20	110	78	18	110	78	18
Fallowfield	78	79	1	78	79	1	79	79	1	79	79	1
Franklin	154	84	13	154	86	12	155	83	13	55	84	13
Hanover	143	198	11	146	199	9	145	200	9	145	200	9
Hopewell	169	77	8	175	72	4	178	63	6	168	75	8
Independence	122	90	3	136	81	1	129	87	2	127	88	3
Jefferson	73	141	6	74	141	5	73	142	5	73	141	6
Monongahela City, 1st Ward	96	66	4	107	64	.....	103	62	2	100	60	8
"    2d    "	100	125	19	113	124	11	103	127	17	102	124	21
"    3d    "	189	92	14	204	80	13	197	85	6	196	87	14
Morris	73	138	18	72	141	15	72	136	18	73	134	19
Mt. Pleasant	137	127	16	143	128	7	140	122	16	138	126	14
North Strabane	154	110	18	156	115	11	137	127	17	156	107	19
Nottingham	35	90	8	37	88	8	35	84	9	32	56	39
Peters	86	88	9	88	89	7	74	102	8	86	86	8
Robinson, 1st Precinct	22	31	5	22	32	5	22	32	4	22	32	4
"    2d    "	89	59	7	88	67	4	93	59	6	93	58	6
"    3d    "	49	59	4	51	59	3	48	61	4	49	60	4
Smith, 1st Precinct	75	108	1	75	107	1	76	107	1	76	107	1
"    2d    "	52	28	6	49	29	6	48	30	8	51	30	6
Somerset	130	56	6	127	60	6	131	56	6	130	56	7
South Strabane, 1st Precinct	46	35	3	45	37	3	45	37	3	47	35	3
"    2d    "	132	115	9	129	118	9	130	116	9	131	115	9
Union, 1st Precinct	107	84	4	110	84	2	110	84	2	109	78	9
"    2d    "	144	51	4	162	65	4	160	66	3	158	67	5
West Alexander	67	19	2	67	19	2	72	4	2	66	19	2
West Bethlehem, 1st Precinct	120	112	2	120	114	1	120	113	1	122	112	1
"    2d    "	98	108	1	99	107	1	99	109	1	99	109	1
West Brownsville	57	62	.....	58	60	1	57	6	1	57	61	1
West Finley	156	88	15	158	87	15	157	87	16	156	87	17
West Pike Run	155	37	7	154	38	6	154	37	6	154	37	7
Washington, 1st Ward	115	109	11	111	117	8	120	109	8	115	112	9
"    2d    "	99	138	13	104	132	14	111	126	12	98	138	14
"    3d    "	163	91	10	155	98	9	163	89	10	161	91	10
"    4th    "	109	91	3	108	92	3	112	87	4	107	92	4
TOTAL	5780	4891	439	5857	4965	366	5839	4893	404	5870	4822	472

For State Treasurer, Wm. D. Whitney, the Greenback candidate, had in Allen, 2; Carroll, 1st Precinct, 31; Mon. City, 1st Ward, 3; 2d Ward, 4; 3d Ward, 2; Nottingham, 1; Robinson, 2d Precinct, 2; 3d Precinct, 2; Union, 1st Precinct, 1; 2d Precinct, 32. Total, 80. For Director of Poor, Jno. C. Kendall had in Allen, 1; Amwell, 2d Precinct, 17; Carroll, 2d Precinct, 2; Hopewell, 1; Mon. City, 1st Ward, 1; 2d Ward, 7; 3d Ward, 8; Mt. Pleasant, 1; Union, 2d Precinct, 1; West Pike Run, 1.



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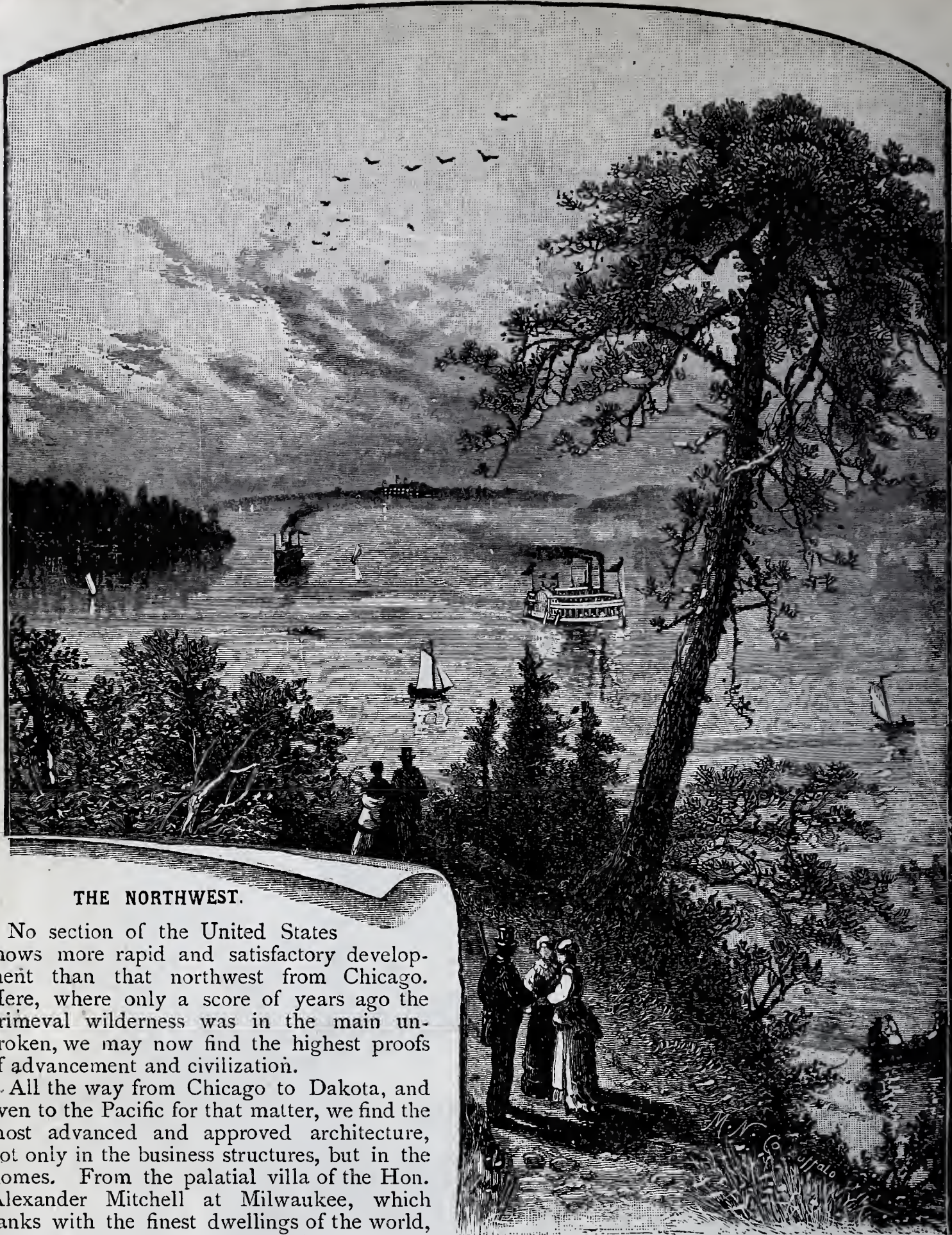
Readers of the "OBSERVER" ANNUAL who order any goods advertised in it, or ask  
information concerning them, will oblige the publishers by stating that they saw the adver-  
tisement in the ANNUAL for 1886.





A SPUR OF TAMMANY—DELAWARE WATER GAP.—J. D. Woodward.





### THE NORTHWEST.

No section of the United States shows more rapid and satisfactory development than that northwest from Chicago. Here, where only a score of years ago the primeval wilderness was in the main unbroken, we may now find the highest proofs of advancement and civilization.

All the way from Chicago to Dakota, and even to the Pacific for that matter, we find the most advanced and approved architecture, not only in the business structures, but in the homes. From the palatial villa of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell at Milwaukee, which ranks with the finest dwellings of the world, down through all the grades of social condition to the modest cottages of the working men, intelligent adaptation and use of form and material, so generally shown, excite the admiration of visitors from the older settled regions.

So exceedingly rapid has been the progress here, that already the highest comforts formerly associated with a mature civilization are now demanded and supplied in this "new country." Not only have the people made for themselves charming and luxurious homes, but they have their pleasure resorts, where taste and enterprise, adding to the original charms of nature, give them, at one jump as it were, the summit of the ladder, and rob the older sections of a chief distinctive feature. The summer resorts of

### Lake Minnetonka.

Wisconsin and Minnesota afford the pleasure-seeker every advantage and facility to gain health and lose money that can be offered by the Niagaras and Saratogas of the East.

Lake Minnetonka, 15 m. from Minneapolis, is possibly the best known and most suitable example of what has been done in this important field of social progress; but, especially in the "lake region" of Minnesota, there are many other beautiful places as charming to the lover of nature, perhaps because of a lesser share of the attractions of art.

In no other one way is the character of the people of the Northwest better exemplified than by







